

list [477-478]; bordered coverings (bed covers and table covers, etc.) [479-480]; carpets and rugs [481-482]; woven shawls, scarves, ties, etc., [483\*]; ribbons, trimmings, embroidery and lace [484-487]; felted woollen tissues and felt stuffs [488-489]; and manufactures of felt, without needlework [490-493\*].  
Woollen and mixed woollen made-up wares (see Made-up articles).

Yarns. (See under the respective textile materials).

105-106. Yeasts of beer, and pressed yeast.

Zinc and its alloys.

848 Zinc in bars, pigs, slabs, scrap; zinc filings and shavings.

849-850 Zinc rolled or drawn—bar, sheets, pipes, and wire.

851-852 Zinc wares.

NOTE.—The prohibition of the export of wares of zinc and zinc alloys does not apply to—

Machines, mechanical contrivances and vehicles [Category XII A and B of the Tariff], or to—

Clocks and watches, instruments and apparatus [Category XIII A and B of the Tariff].

in so far as such articles are not specifically prohibited to be exported.

## SPAIN.

### LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

December 13, 1915.

#### NOTES:

(1) Goods the exportation of which is prohibited may not be re-exported from Spain in process of transit or transshipment if they have arrived at a Spanish port with bills of lading indicating Spain as the original destination or if there is no clear indication of destination. For this purpose, goods provided with documents "to order," or without any definite indication of a non-Spanish destination, as also those having only bills of lading "to bearer," are regarded as being destined for Spain. [*Royal Decree of the 24th April, 1915.*]

(2) The prohibitions noted below do not apply to exports from the Canary Islands. (14,460).

Acetylsalicylic acid.

Acids:—Acetylsalic, formic, oxalic, salicylic.

Aloe fibre (see under Fibres).

Alumina, sulphate of; anhydrous or hydrated alumina.

Aluminium, and aluminium alloys; manufactures of aluminium, bauxite or aluminium ore.

Ammonia, sulphate of ammonia.

Aniline colours; alizarine colours; indigo; hydron-blue.

Antimony and antimony alloys.

Antimony sulphide [*re-exportation prohibited.*]

Antipyrine.

Aristol.

Aspirine.

Atropine and its salt.

Bauxite or aluminium ore.

Beans (white and coloured kidney-beans).

Beef, tinned.

Beetroot seed.

Benzonaphthol; betanaphthol.

Birds, living or dead.  
 Brass wares (see under Copper).  
 Bromurol.  
 Cattle.  
 Charcoal.  
 Chickpeas (*garbanzos*).<sup>\*</sup>  
 Chrome.  
 Coal.<sup>†</sup>  
 Coconuts.<sup>‡</sup>  
 Coin (gold and silver).  
 Colours:—Aniline colours; alizarine colours; indigo; hydron-blue.  
 Copper and brass wares, wholly or partly manufactured; scrap metals.  
 Copper sulphate.  
 Copra (see Oilseeds).  
 Cotton, raw; cotton wastes (including linters).  
 Diuretine.  
 Duotal.  
 Dyes (see Colours).  
 Eggs.  
 Emetic (tartar emetic).  
 § Fats:—Mineral [*sic?* animal] and vegetable oils and fats, except olein [*q. v.*], olive oil and linseed oil. (See also under the headings for Margarine, Lubricants, and Oleaginous products.)  
 Ferrochrome; ferromanganese; ferromolybdenum; ferronickel; ferrotungsten; ferrovanadium.  
 Fertilisers (see Sulphate of Ammonia, Superphosphates).  
 Fibres, *viz.*:—Aloe fibre, Maurice fibre, Mexican sisal fibre, East African sisal fibre, and henequen (agave) fibre.  
 Flax tow; flax yarns.  
 Flour (wheat).  
 Oormic acid.  
 Glycerine (see Note to Lubricants).  
 Gold and silver coin.  
 || Graphite, manufactured.  
 Greases (see Fats).  
 Hides (native), raw or untanned; hides, raw [*re-exportation prohibited*].  
 Hosiery needles.  
 Indigo.  
 Jute, raw and manufactured [except sacks, sandals (*alpargatas*) and wastes].  
 Kernels and nuts, other than those that are edible; meal made from oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels. (See Oleaginous products.)  
 Lentils.  
 Linseed and linseed meal (see Oleaginous products).  
 § Lubricating oils and substances.

NOTE.—According to a Spanish Customs Circular of the 20th May 1915, lubricating substances comprise:—

- (1) Mineral substances, including mineral oils, jellies, or greases of all kinds, and the grease of resin and its compounds;
- (2) Animal substances, together with all animal oils and fats that may be used as lubricants and their compounds; substances derived from fish, comprising whale oil (train, blubber, and sperm), seal and shark oils, and fish oils in general, and mixtures or compounds of the above-mentioned oils.

The Customs regard glycerine as prohibited under the head of Lubricants. [29-7-15.]

\* The exportation of chickpeas up to a quantity of 10,000 tons was authorised by a Royal Decree published in the "Gaceta de Madrid" of the 15th April 1915. The prohibition was to be re-imposed when the limit was reached.

† According to a semi-official communication from the Spanish Foreign Office, no dispensations from the prohibitions of export in force as regards *fuel* and *lubricating substances* will be granted. [2-8-15.]

‡ It is understood that the prohibition also applies to coconut fibre for the manufacture of matting. [12-6-15.]

§ According to a semi-official communication from the Spanish Foreign Office, no dispensations from the prohibition of export in force as regards *fuel* and *lubricating substances* will be granted. [2-8-15.]

|| The Director of the Spanish Customs Department states that the exportation of graphite in all forms is now prohibited under the headings of "Lubricating substances" and "Graphite, manufactured." [12-9-15.]

- Luminal.
- Lythol.
- Maize.
- Manganese (metal).
- Margarine, and primary materials for the manufacture thereof. (See Oleaginous products.)
- Meal made from oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels. (See Oleaginous products.)
- Meat, fresh; tinned beef; meat extract.
- Medicaments, chemicals, etc.:—Betanaphthol, aristol, diuretine, duotal, lythol, protargol, reguline, thiocol, xeroform, tabloids of citarine, of heroine, of stiptol, of iodipine, of ovarine, and of brotargol, stipticine, pancreon. (See also under Potash; Soda, Oxalic acid, etc.).
- Metals (iron, steel and other metals) in scrap.
- Mineral oils.\* (See also Lubricants.)
- Molybdenum.
- Needles, hosiery.
- Nickel and nickel alloys; nickel salts.
- Nitrate of soda.
- Nuts and kernels, other than those that are edible; meal made from oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels. (See Oleaginous products.)
- \*Oils:—Animal oils [*re-exportation prohibited*]; whale, cod, and seal oil; mineral oils; mineral [*sic.*? animal] and vegetable oils and fats, except olein [*q. v.*], olive oil, and linseed oil. (See the headings for Lubricants, Margarine, and Oleaginous products.)
- Oilseeds:—Sesame seed, linseed, and other oleaginous seeds, including copra; meal made from oilseeds. (See Oleaginous products.)
- Oleaginous products.
- NOTE.—According to a Spanish Customs Circular of the 20th May 1915, the following oleaginous products are prohibited:—
- Oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels (other than those that are edible); animal and vegetable greases and fats (other than olive oil and linseed oil) which may be used in the manufacture of margarine; meal made from oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels; and paraffin wax. Copra is also prohibited to be exported.
- Olein [*re-exportation prohibited*].
- Oxalic and formic acid.
- Palm oil, thick (*palmisto*).
- Paraffin in lumps (paraffin wax). (See Oleaginous products.)
- Phenacetin.
- Potash and its salts (except bromide).
- NOTE.—The following salts of potash have been *specifically* prohibited, *viz*:—
- Bichromate, carborate, cyanide, metabisulphite, oxalate, and sulphate.
- Potatoes (except new potatoes or forced potatoes).
- Protargol; tabloids of protargol.
- Rubber, raw (natural and artificial), and similar materials [*re-exportation prohibited*]; rubber and mixtures thereof, wholly or partly manufactured.
- Salicylic acid and salicylates.
- Salophenol.
- Scrap metal (iron, steel and other metals in scrap).
- Seeds, oleaginous, and meal made therefrom (see Oleaginous products); beetroot seed.
- Silver and gold coin.
- Sisal fibre. (See under Fibres.)
- Skins of buffaloes, and articles manufactured therefrom [*re-exportation prohibited*].
- Sleepers (wooden) for railways.
- Soda, nitrate of hydrosulphite of soda and its derivatives.
- Sulphate of ammonia; sulphate of aluminium; sulphate of copper; sulphate of potash.
- Sulphur.
- Superphosphates of lime and other mineral fertilisers.
- Tabloids of citarine, of heroine, of stiptol, of iodipine, of ovarine, and of protargol.
- Tanning extracts.
- Tar dyes, *viz.*, aniline colours and alizarine colours.
- Tartar emetic.
- Thiocarbon, thiocal.

\* See Note II on page 263.

Tin and tin alloys.  
 Tinplates.  
 Tungsten or wolfram.  
 Vanadium.  
 Wastes of wool, wastes of cotton (including linters).  
 Wax (paraffin in the lump). (See Oleaginous products.)  
 Wheat and wheat flour.  
 Wolfram or tungsten.  
 Wooden railway sleepers.  
 Wool—fine Australian wool\* [*re-exportation prohibited*]; wool wastes.  
 Xeroform.  
 Zinc and zinc alloys, in cakes.

Export duties have been imposed on oats, bacon, hams and salted pigs' meat. These articles had previously been prohibited to be exported by Royal Decrees of the 3rd and 6th August 1914.

## PORTUGAL.

### LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH FROM PORTUGAL AND THE ADJACENT ISLANDS IS PROHIBITED.

January 3, 1916.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise indicated, the prohibition applies not only to the exportation of the articles specified to foreign countries, but also to the re-exportation, transit, and transshipment of such articles when the consignments on arrival in Portugal or the adjacent islands are described in the manifests and bills of lading as "to order", or when there is inscribed on these documents (at the port of departure) no clear indication of the name of the consignee and of the place of destination of the goods. [5-6-15.]

Alcohol (not including spirituous beverages).  
 Alum.  
 Aluminium, alloys of aluminium, and wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof.  
 Ammonia sulphate.  
 Antimony, antimony alloys, and wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof.  
 Bauxite.  
 Beans (*grao e feijao*).  
 Beetroot and beetroot seed.

This prohibition was imposed by a law of the 9th September 1915, to last for a period of two years.

Brass wares. (See Copper.)  
 Cakes and cattle foods made from oilseeds.  
 Carbons for electric light.  
 † Cattle (*gado bovino*), and comestible products derived therefrom.  
 NOTE.—A certain fixed number of cattle (70) is allowed to go to Gibraltar per week.  
 Cereals. Included under Foodstuffs.  
 Chrome.  
 Codfish (*bacalau*). (See under Foodstuffs.)  
 Copper and brass wares, partly or wholly manufactured.  
 Cotton, raw, cotton waste; linters (*fios de linho ou algodao para tratamento de feridas*); cotton yarns of all kinds.

Eggs.  
 The Portuguese Government will (it is believed) readily grant exceptions from the prohibition of the export of eggs in the case of exports to the United Kingdom. His Majesty's Minister at Lisbon will support applications for such permits, if particulars in each case are furnished to him by the exporters [12-10-15.]

\* His Majesty's Minister at Madrid is informed that Australian wool is the only wool of foreign origin which is imported into Spain [8-7-15].

† The re-exportation of these articles does not seem to have been specifically prohibited.